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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

FEB 26 1916

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

SEASON OF 1916

General Line of Nursery Stock

Strawberry and Raspberry Plants
A Specialty



Grown and For Sale by

**The Atlantic Nursery
and Small Fruit Farm**

I. N. BROWN, Prop.

ATLANTIC, : : IOWA

PHONE NO. 310

The Hawkeye Press, Atlantic, Iowa

To Our Friends and Patrons and all Lovers of Fruit

The year of 1915 has come and gone with its disadvantages and blessings.

It has been a good year to many, and in many ways; to others it has had its discouragements.

To us we have had much to be thankful for and we wish to thank you for the patronage you have given us these many years we have grown fruits and plants for sale, and to assure you that we shall endeavor by every honest method to merit a continuance of your patronage; and we hope to gain many new customers by so doing. We solicit trial orders from those with whom we have never dealt. We feel sure that our most effective way of packing, labeling and shipping, together, with our experience of years in growing, testing and shipping fruit plants, we can serve you as well (or better) than any other grower in the west.

You will notice we have cut our list down from former years. The ones we offer are giving the best satisfaction over the greatest area,

Yours truly,

I. N. BROWN,

The Atlantic Nursery and Small Fruit Farm.

STATE OF IOWA

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

This is to certify, That in accordance with Chapter 53 of the Acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, as amended by the Thirty-first General Assembly (Code Section 2575-a51) the nursery stock and plants for sale by The Atlantic Nursery, I. N. Brown, Prop., Atlantic, Iowa, has been inspected by a duly authorized inspector, and has been found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases. This certificate is invalid after July 31, 1916.

Certificate No. 159
Dated, Aug. 9, 1915

R. L. WEHSTER,
Acting State Entomologist.

FEB 26 1916

TURN TO POMOLOGY
ON OF NOMENCLATURE.

INTRODUCTORY

We have been in the small fruit and plant business for twenty-four years; we have given our whole time and attention to the growing of fruit plants for the market and the testing of new varieties as they come before the public. We think our experience in the business is worth something to our patrons. In describing new varieties (which we have tested) we give the facts as they appear to us on our grounds regardless of whom it may hit. If you get a new variety from us that fails to do as well with you as it has done for us, it would hardly be fair to accuse us of misrepresentation, as soil, climate, wet or dry seasons, and different treatment may have much to do with results in growing strawberries. Our trial beds get the same cultivation as those grown by the acre for fruit, because a strawberry that won't yield a paying crop with a good field culture is of no use in the west. We spent a good deal of time and money in testing new varieties and our patrons and the public generally get the benefit of the results. We grow all kinds of small fruit, but Strawberries are our specialty.

We grow especially for the plants on new land and set last spring on prairie soil. Persons wishing large orders of 20,000 or more will do well to write us early in the season for prices.

We claim that no dealer in small fruit plants in the west digs, trims and packs plants in any better shape than we do (if equal) hence, we receive dozens of testimonials every year. The hands we employ are largely those who have worked for us for years, hence have experience in the business, yet mistakes may occur, which if we are notified on receipt of goods, will be promptly rectified.

Our prices are as low as first-class plants can be sold. Good plants put up in first-class shape cannot be sold at shoddy prices without loss to somebody. No one can afford to buy poor nursery stock of any kind.

We do not aim to sell plants for the smallest possible amount of money. But we do aim to give every customer full amount for his money and the greatest possible satisfaction.

Order early, as some varieties are always sure to be exhausted early in the season. Our terms are cash before shipment, unless by special agreement. No plants sent C. O. D. unless one-third cash accompanies the order.

We have gained our present large trade by sending good plants, true to name, liberal count, well packed, at fair, honest prices. Money can be sent by draft on Chicago, P. O. money order on Atlantic, or express money order.

Extent of Guarantee—It is our custom to warrant our stock pure and true to name, and it has never been otherwise. But mistakes may happen and we will replace any plants not true to name, or refund price actually paid for same, but will not hold ourselves liable for any greater amount.

Caution—We accept all orders on conditions that they shall be void should any injury befall the stock from fire, hail storms or other causes over which we have no control.

References—Nichols' Bank, Atlantic; or any bank or business house in Atlantic.

ORDERING AND SHIPPING

Fifty plants of any one variety at 100 rates; 500 at 1000 rates. When we say one variety we mean Crescent is one variety of strawberry and Kansas is one variety of raspberries.

Varieties marked (P) are pistillate and must have varieties marked (S) or staminate, planted near them as a fertilizer.

As soon as the plants are received, unpack and examine them. See that you have all ordered and report at once, and if any mistake has been made it will be rectified; but if delayed two weeks it will not be noticed.

As we sell largely to nurserymen and dealers, if customers will inform us whether they want plants for their own use or to sell again, it will be to their own advantage as well as ours.

We can ship by freight, express or mail, but strawberries in small orders, it is best to ship by express or mail. We ship strawberries in dozen or hundred rates as given in price list, and raspberries at dozen rates by mail, and guarantee their arrival in good condition. All plants are nicely trimmed, roots straightened out and tied in bunches of 25—packed in clean moss.

THE STRAWBERRY

PLANTING, CULTIVATION, ETC.

The strawberry is easily grown and thrives in almost every locality. "And so general has become the culture of this fruit for home use that every one should have a strawberry patch." A few hundred plants set on a small plot of ground and properly tended, will produce an abundance of fruit for table use and canning.

There are no secrets to the growing of strawberries. Procuring good plants—true to name, thoroughly cultivating, and careful and honest packing are the essentials. It is the surest crop that grows.

In the first place, plant on good land where the water won't stand on the top of the ground in the winter; plow it well about six or eight inches deep, harrow and pulverize it well—don't be afraid of overdoing it. Here is where many make a mistake, they won't half prepare the soil. Now mark off your rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, the lighter the mark the better so you can see it. You are now ready for the plants. Put them in a pail with water enough to cover the roots, take each plant out as it is wanted, not dropping them along the row to lie in the wind. Set them 15 to 24 inches apart. Free runners further apart than moderate ones, set them as deep as they grew before; in no case covering the crowns. Spread the roots fan shape and let them grow straight down, press the earth firmly about them, keep blossoms picked off, let runners root in the row to form thinly matted rows 18 inches to 2 feet wide. Cultivate only one way—hoe and cultivate often—kill the weeds when they are small. As soon as the ground freezes, cover just enough to hide the plants. Good clean straw or marsh hay is best for this purpose. As soon as they commence to grow in the spring, remove part of the covering that lays on the plants, but leave it in the alleys until after the crop is gathered.

Those marked (P) are pistillate and will not fruit alone, but must have every third or fourth row of some variety marked (S). Those marked (S) are perfect blossoms and will fruit alone or fertilize those marked (P). Strawberries can be planted from the early spring until in bloom, if weather is favorable and blossoms picked off. When setting, we always cut off part of the roots—we leave them four inches long.

HOW TO GROW BERRIES

Every person who owns one or more acres of land ought to raise what small fruit he can use. Many farmers neglect raising berries because they think it takes more work than the fruit is worth, and say they will

buy what their families can use, but as a rule, the family goes without any. If they get any it will be a few boxes of stale fruit purchased at the nearby grocery, which is a poor substitute for nice home-grown fruit picked fresh from the vines when fully ripe.

The best place to plant strawberries is on land that has grown potatoes, or some hoed crop that has left the land free from weed seed; plow the land late in the fall, but don't harrow until just before planting. When ready to plant, harrow it thoroughly and smooth it down with a planker; plant as early in April as you can so your plants will have a good hold on the soil before dry, hot weather. Every farmer ought to have a Planet Jr., cultivator (or some implement) with shovels from $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to 3 inches wide. In a week or ten days after planting, run twice between each row with your cultivator with the narrow shovels; cultivate shallow (2 or 3 inches)—keep this up every week or ten days as long as the weeds show themselves. Some years we cultivate until September. If your land is clean and free from weed seed you will need but little hand weeding and hoeing. Varieties such as Wood, Warfield, Crescent and Dunlap, ought to be planted 2 feet apart in the row and rows 3 feet, 6 inches apart. First runners sent out place in row, putting a clod or little soil on them to keep them in place until they take root—in this way you get most of your runners started along the row (where you want them) instead of across the row; 18 inches or 2 feet is as wide as you want your rows—if they go out wider than that, destroy them. As soon as freezing weather comes, mulch the entire surface with clean straw or prairie hay—put enough on to hide the plants and if 2 or 3 inches deep between rows all the better. In spring as soon as growth starts, remove enough covering off the plants so that they can come up without detriment, putting the surplus straw between the rows. When done picking the fruit, mow the patch over and rake up the mulching with vines and haul off, run between rows with a double shovel plow, narrowing them down to 12 inches; clean out the weeds and cultivate three or four times and you will get a fair crop the second year. I generally fruit them but one year, the second crop is generally much smaller berries.

There is no farmer in the country but what could certainly spare a piece of ground one rod wide and ten rods long, and money to buy 300 to 400 plants for the pleasure of having all the berries his family can use for two years. A few hours' work for one evening each week will keep them growing in fine shape. Ten bushels would be a trifle over 3000 quarts per acre. This is no big thing, for I have grown over 8000 quarts per acre, by the acre.

Now you want some raspberries. The same soil and preparation

for them is all right; but make your rows about 7 feet apart and plant 3 feet (2 feet, 9 inches, I prefer). Plant these as early in April as possible, as growth in these starts early. Cultivate and care for them the same as you would a first-class crop of corn. Pinch the top off the young canes when 12 to 15 inches high, the next spring trim all the laterals back to 8 or 12 inches. The next season pinch back the canes to two feet; the next spring trim all laterals back to 12 or 15 inches.

Keep the cultivation going between the rows until the fruit begins to color—after done picking, give them a couple more good cultivatings, if weeds bother in the rows, hoe them out. If heavily mulched (in the row) every winter with coarse stable manure free from timothy hay or clover seed, it will add largely to your crop of fruit.

NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED TO SET ONE ACRE

12 inches by 3 feet	9680 plants
18 inches by 3½ feet	8297 plants
18 inches by 4 feet	7260 plants
24 inches by 3½ feet	6222 plants
24 inches by 4 feet	5445 plants
30 inches by 3½ feet	4978 plants
30 inches by 4 feet	4356 plants
36 inches by 3½ feet	4148 plants
36 inches by 4 feet	3630 plants
48 inches by 5 feet	2722 plants
48 inches by 6 feet	1815 plants
48 inches by 7 feet	1555 plants

VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES

Senator Dunlap (S) Originated in Illinois and was first sent out in 1899. It is of the Warfield type, has a perfect blossom, is hardy and productive and able to hold its own under any rough and tumble treatment. The plant is one of the toughest and hardiest I ever saw; it is wonderfully productive and generally brings every berry to maturity. The berry resembles the Warfield in size, color, shape, but not so tart and is of excellent flavor. I have fruited it for years and it has always produced an excellent crop.

Sample (P)—From Massachusetts. It is a vigorous grower and plant maker, shows no signs of rust or disease of any kind; it is very large; roundish, conical, slight inclination to have a neck, uniform in center, no white tips, colors all over at once; bears a long time, holds shape, of very fine quality, very firm, deep red color extending to core, holds size well up to last picking, does well in matted rows, requires

no petting, fine for home use or market. Don't fail to try this and Senator Dunlap.

Beder Wood (S)—An excellent grower and profitable bearer, blossoms perfect, fruit medium to large, regular conical in form, orange scarlet in color, tolerably firm and of excellent flavor.

Haverland (P)—A standard variety that is more universally praised all over the country than any other. It has more good points and fewer faults than any berry we ever grew. It succeeds on all kinds of soil, and seems to be the least affected by frosts, often producing a full crop of perfect fruit when other varieties are badly damaged. It makes a large stock plant and sets just enough plants to make a perfect fruiting row. Medium in season, very productive, large to very large, and holds up in size to the last picking. It is long in shape, gradually tapering and light scarlet in color.

Warfield (P)—One of the best known market berries, does well anywhere that a strawberry will grow—one of the best shippers we have, good grower, prolific bearer of dark red berries of medium size (the berry on the cover of this catalogue is a fair sample of the Warfield). Excellent in quality, handsome and attractive, medium to late in ripening.

Lovett (S)—You need not hesitate to plant this variety, as it succeeds nearly everywhere. It is one of the tough hardy varieties and won't disappoint you. It has a perfect blossom, bears heavy crops of medium to large berries of good color and quality, medium ripening.

Crescent (P)—This is an old standard variety we have had for years, it is still a good one, especially for the lazy man, as it will stand more neglect and bear fruit than any other, but the fruit will be small and of poor quality, while if grown on good soil and properly cared for it will produce a big crop of very handsome, medium sized berries of very fair quality.

Aroma (S)—While it commences to ripen a little earlier than Gandy, it generally lasts as long, is much more productive, and there is no berry that outsells it on the market. A good plant maker, free from rust. Fruit very large, roundish in shape, deep glossy red in color.

Fendall (P)—This berry was originated by Chas. E. Fendall, of Baltimore County, Maryland. The plant is strong and vigorously healthy. Foliage a beautiful light green, easily distinguished from other varieties and has not shown the lightest blemish in any respect. The berries are very large and of fine flavor. It is wonderfully productive.

EVERBEARING OR FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES

I would rather call them everbearing, as that is what they are. I have the Progressive and Americus and got my start from the Originator.

To say that I am pleased with them is putting it too low. The last of April I planted a block six square rods, less than one-half acre in extent, kept the bloom picked off until the middle of June, and the 15th of July we picked our first berries for market. From then we picked up to and including October 15th, \$261.06 worth of berries; and it was so wet part of the time that we lost quite a few by not being able to get them picked. We kept a record of this block and can furnish the daily record of pickings. They were sold for \$3.00 per crate of 24 quarts, I could have sold them for more but wished to advertise my plants; therefore sold my berries in reach of all.

They are the "Renters" berry, for if you only stay on a place one year, and will plant early in the spring the following fall (if season is favorable) you will get an abundance of berries.

They must have good rich soil to do their best, as they are great fruiterers and must have plenty of plant food.

The following spring after setting they will fruit as heavy as is desired or about like the average spring fruiterers.

Caution:—As they are new and sell so high, be careful where you get your plants, as there are hundreds of the spring fruiting varieties sold for the Everbearing varieties at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per hundred.

My method of caring for Everbearing plants: Plant on good strong soil as early in the spring as you can get the plants and the soil will work good. Keep all bloom picked off until June 15th, then let bloom and keep well cultivated, then about July 15th you will begin to pick berries and can do so until frost kills the bloom in the fall.

Plant the same as the spring fruiting varieties. The second spring they will fruit as heavy as the average spring fruiting varieties. Now about June 20th mow them just as close as you can run a scythe to the ground, rake off all trash, cultivate up good, narrow down the rows about one half, and keep the weeds down and you will get a good lot of berries again in the fall; but they give the best results the first fall after planting in the spring,

Prices: \$3.00 per 100, postpaid to any address in the U. S.

We shipped the Everbearing strawberries to Exira, Audubon, Lewis, Harlan, and Petersburg, Illinois.

Progressive is my choice of the two for this locality.

 RASPBERRIES

Nimeha—One of the best black.

Kansas (black)—This has made me more money than any raspberry I grow; is a good yielder and a fine berry.

Cumberland (black)—Here is one of the best for home use or market.

Gregg (black)—Along the Missouri river this is considered one of the best market berries they have. On clay or timber soil it does better than on prairie soil. It is among the largest black raspberries and fine in quality.

Louden Red—The superior points of this excellent red raspberry are vigor of growth, large fruit; beautiful rich dark crimson color, good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardiness. Season medium to late. Very productive.

 PRICE LIST OF THE ATLANTIC NURSERIES

Apple trees, 3-years-old, 5 to 6 feet high, No. 1, price each 30c

 SUMMER VARIETIES

Red June, Sweet June, Duchess and Yellow Transparent.

FALL VARIETIES

Wealthy and Famuse or Snow.

WINTER VARIETIES

Gano, Wine Sap, Stayman. Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Ben Davis, Black Ben Davis, Minkler, Gennett, Arkansas Black, M. B. Twigg, N. W. Greening, Delicious, King David. Prices Sweet, McIntosh.

CHERRIES—50 Cents Each.

Varieties—Early Richmond, English Morello, Wragg and Montmoryency.

PLUMS—40 Cents Each.

Varieties—DeSota, Wyant, Hawkeye, Wild Goose, Terry, Moore Artic, Forest Garden.

PEACH—25 Cents Each,

Varieties—Bokara, Elberta, Champion.

PEARS—50 Cents Each

Varieties—Keiffer, Flemish Beauty and Bartlett.

GRAPES, BLACK VARIETIES

Concord, two-year-old, each	15c
Concord, one-year-old, each	10c
Worden and Moores, early, two-year-old, each	25c
Worden and Moores, early, one-year-old, each	15c
Agawam Red, each	20c
White M. Diamond, and Niagara, each.....	25c

CURRANTS, RED VARIETIES

One year, each	10c
Two year, each	15c
Red Dutch, Cherry, North Star and London Market.	

WHITE—White currants at the same price as red ones.

GOOSEBERRIES at the same prices as to age as Currants,—Varieties: Downing, Houghton and Champion.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

\$2.00 per 100, no orders booked for less than 25 of a kind.

Varieties—Kansas, Gregg, Cumberland and Nimeha.

RED VARIETIES

Louden is the only one that has proved profitable with me. Same price as the black.

ASPARAGUS, CONOVERS AND PALMETTO

25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

25 cents each or \$1.00 per dozen large roots.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Varieties—Bederwood, Dunlap, Fendall, Lovett, Haverland, Aroma, Sample Warfield, Crescent.

Varieties marked P, are imperfect and should have varieties marked S planted with them or they will not fruit satisfactorily.

Price 50 cents per 100; \$3.00 per 1000 by express.

SHADE TREES

Cut leaved Weeping Birch, each.....	\$1.00
Sugar Maple	75c and \$1.00
Mountain Ash	75c
American Elm	75c and \$1.00
Russian Olive	50c
Caroling Poplar....	35c
Camper Down Weeping Elm.....	\$1.00
Weeping Mountain Ash	75c

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

American or White Ash, Russian Mulberry, Box Elder and Catalpa Speciosa at per 100.....	\$1.50
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ROSES—Two Year Field Grown

Crimson Rambler	50c
Dorothy Perkins	50c
Paul Neyron	35c
Gen. Washington	35c
Mad Plantier.....	35c
Persian Yellow..	35c
Sol De Orr.....	35c

SHRUBBERY

Snow Ball	35c
Hydrangea, hardy bush form	35c
Prunis Triloba or Double Flowering Plum.....	75c
Tree Hydrangea	50c
Bechtals Double Flowering Crab	75c
Lilac, Purple, White and Persian, each.	35c
Spirea or Bridal Wreath ...	35c
Wegelia Roses.....	35c
Japan Quince	35c

VINES AND CREEPERS

Clematis in White, Purple and Pink, each	50c
Wisteria in White and Purple	50c
American and Vitchii Ivy	35c
Dutchman's Pipe	50c

BULBS AND TUBERS

Peonies, Red, White and Pink, each.....	25c
Dahlias, Red, Varigated and White, each.....	10c, or 3 for 25c
Gladiolas, in the best mixtures at 4c each. They are grand, try them.	
Lillies Tigrum; each	25c
Bleeding Heart	25c
Iris German, in as near pink as they grow; dark blue, light purple, silver yellow, and in fact, they come in almost all shades at.....	15c

ORNAMENTAL HEDGING

California Privet, 18 to 24 inches, per 100-----	\$6.00
Ibota, 18 to 24-----	\$8.00
Barberry Teumbergii, 18 to 24 inches	\$10.00

EVERGREENS

In different prices, owing to size and kind.

Twice transplanted. for wind breaks, in 10 to 12 inches, at per 100 \$10.00
In Norway, Spruce, White Pine and Scotch Pine.

For larger sizes and selected kinds, write me your wants, or better still, come and dig them yourself and you will be sure to get the ones you want.

Plants By Parcel Post

If you want plants by Parcel Post I will send them if ordered as follows:

Progressive or Americus \$3.00 per 100 to any address. post-paid.

Dunlap, Warfield, Crescënt, Bederwood, Lovett, Haverland, Fendall, Sample and Aroma, 65 cents per 100, postpaid to any address.

It costs me more to put up 100 plants to send by mail, than it does to pack 1000 to send by express. The postage varies as the season advances. The first we dig in the spring are about one-half as heavy as they will be after a week of growing weather, and the 15 cents extra will just about cover extra expense and postage.

I. N. BROWN

Atlantic Nursery and Small Fruit Farm

Read This Catalog Before Ordering

GET YOUR ORDERS IN EARLY, AS LATE IN THE SEASON WE ARE SURE TO BE OUT OF SOME VARIETIES, and if your order is late in getting in we may be sold out of what you want.

Remember to open your crate or box at the top, as they will be packed so you will have no trouble in separating the different varieties; while, if opened at the side or bottom, you are liable to get them badly mixed.

If plants are wanted by Parcel Post, be sure to add enough to pay postage—15 cents per 100 is about right.

No orders booked for less than \$1.00. We sell 50 at 100 rates; but none less than 500 at 1000 rates. Parties wanting 10,000 or more, write for special prices.

Don't send to us for cheap plants. We do not grow them. We don't handle them. We would not plant them.

Write your Name, Post Office, County and State VERY PLAINLY.

We will deem it a favor if our customers will notify us on receipt of the plants how they like them.

Correspondence Promptly Attended To.

LOCATION

We are located in Southwestern Iowa, on the main line of the C. R. I. & P., about half way between Des Moines and Council Bluffs. Branch trains south connect at Griswold with C. B. & Q. Branch trains north connect at Audubon with C. & N. W. Also the A. N. from Atlantic, north.

NAMES OF FRUIT GROWERS WANTED

We desire to obtain the names and addresses of all persons interested in growing small fruit and will repay any person sending us an order, to give us the names and addresses of as many as they can who would be likely to buy plants if they had our catalogue. We will repay you by sending you from 25 to 100 extra strawberry plants.

Eggs For Hatching
From High Scoring
Barred Plymouth Rocks
\$1.00 Per Setting of 15
\$4.00 Per 100

Fresh Berries in Season at
Market Prices
Phone 310